

**Remarks**

The Applicant has carefully reviewed and considered the Examiner's Action mailed December 28, 2006. Reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and the comments set forth below.

By this Amendment, claims 1-5, 11 and 13-14 are amended and claim 12 is canceled. Accordingly, claims 1-11 and 13-14 are pending in the present application.

Claims 1-14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. In particular, it is the Examiner's position that the feature of extracting signals from the measured variations in the power supply voltage (or deriving a code as described in the specification) is unclear as to 1) "what exactly is meant by a 'code'" and 2) "what sort of variations are measured". In order to clarify the claimed invention, independent claims 1-5 have been amended to recite

a power receiving station that receives a power supply voltage into which a specific signal expressed by a time-series voltage variation pattern is inserted for performing a specific control.

Figure 2 of the present application illustrates a digital code that is incorporated into a power supply voltage. The digital code is a specific signal given as a time-series variation pattern of voltage for performing a specific control. See page 11, line 15- page 12, line 26 of the present application, for example. The claims clearly recite that the measured variations are voltage variations (e.g., "a voltage measuring section configured to measure a variation of a power supply" - claims 1-5). Consequently, it is believed that the claimed invention is fully enabled by the specification of the present application and withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-8 and 11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,893,396 to Schulze et al. (hereinafter referred to as “Schulze”). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Schulze is directed to a wireless Internet and bio-telemetry monitoring system and interface, which is battery-operated or is connected to an external source of energy. With respect to the recited voltage measuring section of claims 1-5, Schulze provides a monitoring section that indicates the current battery capacity and either activates a low battery alert when a voltage supplied to the portable data monitor (PDM) is a constant threshold value or less, or when this voltage reaches a second threshold value or less, automatic power shutdown occurs. The claimed invention recites a power receiving section of an electronic device that receives a particular time-series voltage variation pattern which is incorporated in the voltage supplied to the electronic device and a voltage measuring section that measures a variation of a power supply voltage that is input to the power receiving section. The recited first control section of claim 1 recites that it performs a specific control based on the signal extracted by the signal extracting section.

Nowhere does Schulze disclose the recited power supply signal into which a specific signal expressed by a time-series voltage variation is inserted for performing a specific control and signal extracting section that is configured to analyze data measured by the voltage measuring section and to extract the specific signal contained in the measured data, as required by independent claims 1-5 of the present application. Instead, it is the Examiner’s position that a determination whether or not a voltage threshold has been crossed is the alleged, recited specific signal disclosed by Schulze. However,

Schulze does not disclose that the low battery alert signal is extracted from the measured battery or external source voltage, as required by independent claims 1-5. Consequently, Schulze cannot anticipate the claimed invention because it fails to disclose each and every feature of the claimed invention.

In contrast to the claimed invention, Schulze's PDM functions to perform an operation mode such as turning the alarm on when the voltage is a threshold value or less (under a low battery state) and shutting down the power supply when it reaches a lower voltage level. Meanwhile, the claimed invention provides a signal extracting section, wherein the voltage variation pattern that is a combination of higher-level and lower-level values than the threshold value is incorporated, so that a specific voltage pattern is allotted to a specific operation and when the voltage matching with this pattern is supplied, a specific operation mode is executed. Therefore, the claimed invention is significantly different from Schulze in the contents of the signal extracting section and the function of the extracted signal. As argued above, Schulze does not disclose a signal extracted from the power supply voltage received by the power receiving section of the claimed invention, as required by independent claims 1-5.

According to an object and advantage of the Schulze, when a voltage indicator senses an abnormality (when the voltage is dropped or abnormality of heart rate of a wearer occurs), the electronic device is set in state of saving energy and the abnormality is urgently reported by a network. However, according to the claimed invention, by applying the voltage having the same time-series pattern to all of the products scheduled to be shipped, rather than setting the product in a function setting mode one by one at the time of shipping, all of the products can be simultaneously set in the function setting

mode, thus making it possible to significantly reduced the time required for inspecting the product. As described above, the claimed invention and Schulze are significantly different from each other, in the object/advantage discussed above. Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to modify Schulze to provide the missing features as argued above.

In addition to the features argued above as missing from Schulze, claim 2 of the present application further includes “a switch section configured to transmit a switching signal and other signals to each section by a predetermined setting operation”; and “a second control section configured to perform a control for health index measurement”, where the signal extracting section and the first control section operate and perform a specific control only when the switch section is in a predetermined set state. It is the Examiner’s position that the four operational modes of Schulze’s PDM (e.g., Idle Mode 200, Active Mode 210, Alarm Mode 230 and Event Mode 220) meet the features of the recited second control section. Claim 2 of the present application recites that the second control section has a function of controlling the voltage measuring section, the signal extracting section and the first control section to operate and perform a specific control only when the switch section is in a predetermined state. It is difficult to understand why a second control system that activates the PDM is a second control system. The claimed invention and the PDM disclosed by Schulze are completely different inventions in that Schulze fails to disclose the recited voltage measuring section and the recited signal extracting section. Therefore, claim 2 can be considered to be novel over the Schulze reference.

In addition to the features of claim 1 that are missing from Schulze, claim 3 of

the present application includes “a first control section having a function of performing a kind of control selected from plural kinds of specific controls when receiving a specific signal from said signal extracting section”; “one switch section, or two or more switch sections configured to transmit a switching signal and other signals to each section by a predetermined setting operation”; and “a second control section having a function of selecting a kind of control to be performed in the first control section in accordance with which switch section of the plural switch sections is operated and having it executed”.

However, as argued above, the claimed invention is at least different from Schulze in that Schulze fails to disclose the recited voltage measuring section and the recited signal extracting section. Consequently, claim 3 cannot be anticipated by Schulze.

In addition to the recited features of claim 1 of the present application, claim 4 adds the “second control section having a function capable of selecting and executing one kind of operation mode, or two or more kinds of operation modes as an operation mode of said electronic device, and has a function of operating said voltage measuring section, said signal extracting section and said first control section to make them perform the specific control only when a specific operation mode is selected out of these operation modes”. The claimed invention recited in claim 4 is different from Schulze in the recited voltage measuring section and the recited signal extracting section (as described above), and the addition feature of claim 4 recited above. Accordingly, claim 4 is novel over Schulze.

Claim 5 of the present application adds the following features:

the “first control section [having a function] of performing a control selected from

plural kinds of specific controls when receiving a specific signal from the signal extracting section”;

the “second control section [having a function] capable of selecting and executing one kind of operation mode, or two or more kinds of operation modes as an operation mode of said electronic device, and having a function of selecting a kind of control to be performed in the first control section in accordance with which operation mode of these operation modes is selected and having it executed.” As described above, the claimed invention recited in claim 5 is different from Schulze in the recited voltage measuring section and the recited signal extracting section, and the additional feature of claim 5 recited above. Accordingly, claim 5 is novel over Schulze.

Claim 6 adds the feature wherein the specific signal is given as a time series variation of a power supply voltage within a range that assures a normal operation of the electronic device. Even if the too low battery voltage variation of Schulze is considered “a variation of the power supply voltage”, Schulze does not disclose the recited variation of controlling an operation, with the variation pattern as a characteristic. Instead, Schulze discloses an operation mode that is changed to a power saving mode when the voltage is dropped to less than the normal operation of the electronic device. A key point in Schulze is the result of the variation of the voltage (i.e., the power supply is shut down when the voltage is dropped) and there is no disclosure of a voltage pattern variation being identified as in the recited invention of claim 6. Thus, claim 6 cannot be anticipated by Schulze

Claims 7-8 depend from claim 1 and at are least patentable over Schulze for the reasons described above. In addition, claims 7 and 8 add additional features which are

not disclosed by Schulze. In particular, claim 8 recites an operation mode in which a function setting is performed. Nowhere does Schulze disclose the recited function setting mode. Accordingly, claims 7-8 are not anticipated by Schulze for the reasons set forth above with respect to independent claim 1 and the additional features recited in those claims.

Claim 11 of the present application is directed to a control method of an electronic device for health index measurement according to claim 1. The control method of the electronic device for health index measurement set forth in claim 11 recites:

receiving a power supply voltage into which a specific signal expressed by a time-series voltage variation pattern is inserted for performing a specific control;

performing said specific control by connecting a driving power supply for supplying the power supply voltage into which a digital code expressed by the time-series voltage variation pattern is inserted for performing the specific control, and

applying from the power supply to the power receiving section of the electronic device a power supply voltage in which a digital code of a voltage variation pattern that is a combination of a high-level and low-level voltages is incorporated so that the electronic device performs a specific control based on the digital code.

Schulze fails to disclose “receiving a power supply voltage into which a specific signal expressed by a time-series voltage variation pattern is inserted for performing a specific control”; or “performing said specific control by connecting a driving power supply for supplying the power supply voltage into which a digital code expressed by the time-series voltage variation pattern is inserted for performing the specific control”. Consequently, claim 11 cannot be anticipated by Schulze because it fails to disclose the above method features as well as the recited voltage measuring section and the recited signal extracting section of claim 1 of the present application. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-8 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) is respectfully requested.

Claims 9-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schulze in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,494,829 to New. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

According to the claimed invention set forth in claims 9 and 10, the specific control section has a function of writing the signal extracted by the signal extracting section into individual information. Therefore, setting (writing) of the individual product is possible even after the product is completed. Conventionally, the product cannot be set in a completion state until use of the individual final product is determined. However, by using the claimed invention set forth in claims 9 and 10, the product can be collectively set in a completion state even before the use of the final product is determined, and thereafter individual setting can be performed. Therefore, it is possible to expect improvement in productivity.

According to the recited invention in claims 9-10, in order to accurately monitor the performance of the device, the value of the voltage per every time is written in an external controller. The secondary reference to New is directed to a psychological sensor array which is attached to an animal. Thus, New is totally different from the wireless Internet bio-telemetry monitoring system taught by Schulze. From the viewpoint of the problem and advantage of the claimed invention, as described above, the recited invention of claims 9-10 cannot be rendered obvious by New because the problem and advantage achieved by the claimed invention cannot be achieved with any combination of the two technologically divergent arts of Schulze and New. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is respectfully requested.

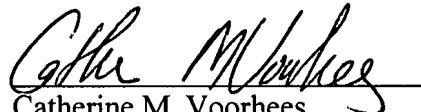
In view of the foregoing amendments and the comments distinguishing the

claimed invention from the prior art of record, it is believed that claims 1-11 and 13-14 are allowable over the prior art of record and Applicant requests withdrawal of the above rejections. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that a Notice of Allowance be issued indicating that claims 1-11 and 13-14 are allowed over the prior art of record.

Should the Examiner believe that a conference would advance the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is encouraged to telephone the undersigned counsel to arrange such a conference.

Respectfully submitted,

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